

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1853.

Moral and Political Issues.

The symptoms of disintegration in the Whig and Democratic parties seem to manifest themselves in every part of the Union. In the Northwestern States the questions of Temperance and Education seem to constitute issues of most importance. In several Southern States the Democratic party has discarded the caucus, and a number of candidates of every phase of political faith now appeal to their "fellow-citizens" without distinction of party. Such is the case in Alabama, where there are three Democratic candidates for gubernatorial honors. We observe, moreover, that the Congressional candidates in the same State are pledging themselves to the important object of securing for their constituents the construction of railroads, and manifest no constitutional difficulties in regard to the appropriation of public land for that purpose. The local importance of such questions often control party associations, and even affect the result of Federal elections. Thus, Colonel Phillips, of the Mobile district, is required to say whether he will advocate an appropriation of public land to make a railroad from Montgomery to Pensacola. This implies that a current of traffic, which has heretofore pursued the Alabama river, may be diverted to the port of Pensacola, which is without comparison the best harbor upon the Gulf of Mexico. He has answered that he will advocate such an appropriation. How his constituents in Mobile and in the river counties of the district may approve his reply we cannot say; yet it is to be hoped they may have the wisdom to agree with him.

The gubernatorial candidates have been astonished by a circular from the Alabama State Temperance Society, requesting to know whether they would, if elected, approve an anti-liquor law? The replies show a commendable and significant respect for this most important measure of social reformation. Two of the candidates say that they will approve any "constitutional law" passed by the representation of the people, cunningly refraining from saying whether they consider such a law constitutional. The third thinks "that the citizens of each State ought to have the right to say whether any liquor shall be sold on the beat or not." This reply secures him the premium of the Temperance support. We observe that similar questions embarrass the candidates for minor offices in Tennessee. They show the growing interest in propositions of moral and physical improvement, and the abatement in political rancor. In a word, the great truth is spreading that government can do very little to promote the happiness or preserve the liberties of a people, unless the people are sober, industrious, and intelligent, and that such a people leave very little for a Government to do, except to keep its hands off and conduct the outside relations of the country.

In Mississippi, Governor Foote, as a candidate for the Senate of the United States, is stamping the State—and his competitor—and although there seems a ticket organization, the people will divide upon the two candidates without regard to party.

The Georgia divisions are the most significant and will test the question of reorganization effectually. The "Republican" platform will accommodate every Whig who does not believe the second coming of Nicholas Biddle as indispensable to his political salvation—who will be content with a system of duties practically protective, without insisting that the protective intent shall be inserted in the preamble—and who does not contend for distribution with an outstanding Federal debt of fifty millions. It will accommodate all Union Democrats, who look with apprehension upon the election of a Governor charged with Disunion, or the administrative policy by which Free-soilers have been emboldened to rear their banner, and threaten the Government of the country.

All these circumstances are symptomatic of a new political organization.

The Democratic party seems everywhere so strong that its ambitious members cannot await the rotation which would bestow in due time its honors upon them. They therefore declare themselves independent applicants for Federal and other offices, rail against conventions, and are of course willing to accept the support of their fellow-citizens without respect to party. It would be certainly unjust and impracticable to exclude them. The Whigs having no specific object before them, enter into these divisions with more or less fervor, according to the popularity of the individual applicants, the circumstances of the conflict, or the local or general issues of improvement which may be ingeniously introduced to facilitate the fusion of parties "for this occasion only."

This state of disorganization naturally engages partisan leaders. The Democratic editor feels that if the machinery of organization is dispensed with, and the sacred awe of the caucus impaired, his sceptre dwindles to a straw. The Whig papers, on the other hand, thirst for an opportunity of leading their embattled squadrons again to the assault, and of recapturing the strongholds from which they have been evicted. They therefore look upon every symptom which indicates an abatement of party violence with dissatisfaction, and reproach their followers as recreant to every principle of political consistency.

We believe that the principles which divide the people of this country are strongly marked and cannot be eradicated. They will manifest themselves spontaneously whenever the action of the Government presents the issue. At present there is no measure sufficiently decisive to produce such a division. Therefore, as the warriors in that interminable epic with which Homer has worried the scholastic world sometimes engaged in sports during the intervals which occasionally occurred in their conflicts, so are the Whigs and Democrats intermixed in the local interludes of the day.

In the meantime the Administration has not

entirely finished compounding its appointments according to the most approved patent for manufacturing a panacea which will heal all political dissatisfaction, but this will be completed within the next few months, and then our foreign ministers having reached their posts, there will be some demonstration that will recall the attention of the disbanded warriors, and the notes of organized conflict will again ring through the land. Perhaps this state of things may be precipitated by the fishermen becoming weary of awaiting the perfection of the panacea. Perhaps Spain may cede Cuba before the arrival of the eloquent Mr. Squire; or England may negotiate the slaves of that island into emancipation, or may, in defence of the religious rights of Quashee King of all the Mosquitoes, seize upon Nicaragua and the *quod restat* of Honduras. Any one of these or similar events may entangle our foreign relations before our diplomatic corps get their uniforms altered, and acquire a sufficient knowledge of the Danish, Spanish, Dutch, or Chinese—and perhaps in some cases of the English—to conduct a negotiation or a quarrel decently. Any foreign war would occasion a re-formation of parties, because it would most probably open the question of territorial acquisition; and certainly involve the commercial or agricultural interests of the country. If our foreign relations shall be conducted fortunately, we have yet other domestic questions between the New York Democrats, which nothing but an electoral issue can settle—the Pacific Railroad with its location and method of construction—and others equally portentous of separation and antagonism. These symptoms of a coming row are of course very inspiring to all of us who are in the minority, and who are willing to "cut in for partners."

The growth of this vast Republic is so rapid that it will scarcely await the wary advances of diplomacy, or abide by the arbitrary issues prescribed by party. The development of its progress are pressing upon the boundaries of neighboring States. Its enterprise is invading the manufacturing interests of other nations. Its adventurous prowess are opening new channels to its commerce. The Government cannot administer its foreign relations like those which have for centuries pursued almost a formula system of diplomacy. The constant attention of an American administration is required to keep way with the rush of progress. Like the pilot upon one of our mighty rivers, the Executive must have a clear head, a firm hand, and a courageous heart; he should know alike the current and the chart, nor should he for a moment intermit the vigilant care of the interests confided to him, lest they be jeopardized in the casualties of a condition of things alike without parallel and without precedent.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.—FRANCIS S. BARTOW, esq., of Savannah, has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in the first district of Georgia. The vote on the first ballot was as follows: F. S. Bartow 17; C. F. Hopkins 7; T. Long 5; C. B. Guyton 2—31. When the vote was announced it was immediately made unanimous, on motion of O. C. Hopkins, esq., of McIntosh. Colonel James L. Seward is the opposing candidate.

HONORS TO JOHN P. WETHERILL.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia held on Tuesday evening, presided over by the Mayor, assisted by a number of vice presidents and secretaries, at which resolutions of respect for the memory of the late John P. Wetherill and of condolence with his family were adopted. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Morton McMichael, Mr. Charles Brown, Collector of the Port, and others.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Judge Thompson having decided that the bail of Smith, the negro, could not hold him for his offence against the State without the formality of a bail-piece, while counsel were proceeding to draw up that paper, the United States Marshal retired with the fugitive, placed him in a carriage, and rapidly hurried off, defying all pursuit. The crowd rushed to the railroad depot, but the marshal had taken some other route to Baltimore.

NEW MUSIC.—"The Naiad Queen," a polka by August Cocker, and the "Romantic Waltz," by James Bellak, are the titles of two pieces of new music just received.

They may be obtained of Messrs. HILBES & HITZ, at their music store, Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 10th and 11th streets.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM INTemperance.—Samuel Crawford, who had indulged freely in ardent spirits, leaning out of a third story window in West Fifteenth street, New York, on the 25th instant, was precipitated to the ground and was almost instantly killed.

BURNING A NEGRO AT THE STAKE.—A negro man who had murdered the wife of John Rains, near Georgetown, Missouri, in an attempt at rape, and nearly killed two of her children, was seized by the neighbors on the 13th instant, and burned at the stake after a confession of his crime. The master of the negro, and a son of the master, were formally admonished to leave the county and State, the one within ten and the other within thirty days, for employing conversation with their slaves influencing them to such acts.

THE HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN, Chargé d'Affaires to the Court of Naples, with his family, has taken passage in the London packet-ship Devonshire, to sail from New York on the 4th of August next.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, for half a century Deputy Secretary of State of New York, has resigned. John Cuyler, a clerk in the office, has been appointed in his stead.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.—The yellow fever has prevailed at New Orleans for some days, and at latest accounts was rapidly on the increase, the deaths being from thirty to forty a day.

THE EDITORS OF THE NEW YORK DUTCHMAN propose issuing a first class magazine, which will make its appearance sometime in October.

ROBERT BY CHLOROFORM.—The house of Darius S. Skinner, No. 27 Broadway, was entered Friday night, about 11 o'clock, and it is supposed that the burglar or burglars, after administering chloroform to Mr. S. while sleeping, ransacked the house, as Mr. Skinner's pantaloons were carried from the chamber to the lower story of the house, and a portmanteau containing twenty dollars taken from the pocket. Mr. S. had not recovered from the effects of the substance administered to him on Saturday.—*Providence Journal.*

The French, who make fun of all things, are amusing themselves at the frivolous pretences under which an autocrat who allows no freedom of opinion in his own dominions would enforce it in the empire of another. The pasquinade which follows also hits off very well the ridiculous consequences often attached in Europe to titular honors whose origin and object is often alike unknown. The honors of the *Mamamouchinate* are as valuable, no doubt, as those of Saint George and the Dragon, or the Golden Fleece, the Cross of Charles, or any other of those titles and decorations sought with such anxiety and worn with so much pride.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

From the *Charivari*.

Lord Tarteppion, who has offered his mediation between the Porte and Russia, has made known to us the result of his negotiations. "I am very happy," says he, "to announce that there need be no fear of war, notwithstanding appearances."

"After having conferred with the Sultan, I visited M. Nesselrode, who received me with that courtesy peculiar to true statesmen. I reminded him at the threshold of all the evils which resulted from war, and the deep responsibility incurred by the government which should first provoke it. 'You have only to throw a stone,' said I, 'and in a moment the war becomes the theme of every demagogue.'"

"Certainly, you are right, Lord Tarteppion," replied M. Nesselrode, "and I defer to your great experience upon such subjects."

"Then, your excellency, we can understand each other."

"Without doubt, Lord Tarteppion, without doubt. I am here, however, to sustain the honor of Russia."

"That is your duty."

"It is obvious that Russia has pretensions which she cannot abandon without disgrace."

"In saying this, M. Nesselrode winked at me, giving me thereby to understand that he knew I had propositions to submit to him."

"I winked, in my turn, at M. Nesselrode, to let him see that his designs were perfectly transparent."

"After a moment's silence—"

"Monsieur," said I, "the Porte is willing to deal fairly with Russia."

"Let us see."

"Without circumspection, then, the Porte will confer upon his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas the dignity of *Mamamouchi*;" a ray of joy flashed from the eyes of M. de Nesselrode. Every one knows that the *Mamamouchinate* is in truth the secret object to which the Czars have aspired for two centuries; an object which Peter the Great himself could never attain. It is this design which is concealed under the fallacious pretext of protecting the Christians of the East.

"Is this true?" asked M. de N., who in vain endeavored to conceal his delight.

"Upon my honor."

"What, the complete *Mamamouchinate*?"

"As perfect as it could possibly be."

"With all the ceremonies?"

"With the whole ceremonial."

"Will there be *Matassins dansants*, to present the robe to my master?"

"There will be *Matassins dansants* also."

"He shall have *Matassins dansants* and *Matassins chantants*?"

"He shall have them also."

"And the turbans with four lighted candles?"

"They shall be conceded."

"The triumph of M. de N. was complete. He was silent for an instant, and resumed—"

"This will not be sufficient."

"What more, your excellency, could be desired?"

"You do not reflect that our army is encamped on the Pruth?"

"Yes, I do, but it will not pass the Pruth. That's all."

"In this case there must be an indemnity."

"We bestow the *Mamamouchinate* upon the czar."

"Very true, but that is nothing for the army; assuredly it will be flattered by the honor conferred upon the prince, but it will demand something else for itself."

"Proceed your Excellency, play your cards on the table. What do you wish?"

"An indemnity for the army."

"And what should, in your opinion, constitute that indemnity?"

"I ask but little—a pound of candles for the compensation of each soldier encamped upon the Pruth."

"Your Excellency, we will not break off these important negotiations upon this proposition, although the indemnity demanded is considerable. Turkey will be in darkness for the next year to come in consequence of the contribution of candles which you exact. But it matters not, you shall have your indemnity."

"Enough said."

"And your army will not pass the Pruth."

"It is agreed."

"At these words," continues Lord T., "M. de N. and myself separated after exchanging a cordial shake of the hand." You will therefore see that the future is peaceful and the horizon fair.

We hastened to make known to the anxious Bourse the happy results of the mediation of our noble friend.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1853.

There is some talk in official circles relative to Commodore Stringham's salute to Baron Bruck, the Austrian envoy to Constantinople, and a good deal of interest to hear the Commodore's explanation is manifested. The *Union* is certainly wrong in supposing the salute customary in cases similar to that presented by the accounts from Constantinople. Under the circumstances related, it was quite unnecessary, however proper it may have been in other respects.

The stir made in the matter by Kossuth's letter in the *New York Times*, has brought up anew an occurrence which certainly must have escaped the recollection of Commodore Stringham, if he really went out of his way to honor the Austrian envoy. More than a year ago, during the temporary absence of Mr. Marsh, United States Minister resident, the Austrian legation at Constantinople sent an armed force to the American consulate at that place, who broke into the Consul's office, violated his papers, hauled down the American flag, closed up the place, and put the seal of Austria upon its door. The American Consul the subject of this outrage is now here demanding redress. Surely extraordinary acts of national courtesy towards the representatives of Austria, from the deck of an American vessel, were hardly to be expected when an affair of the character described remained unexplained and unsettled.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, I am happy to learn, is in much improved health, and quite busy making his preparations to depart on the mission to China. His present desire and expectation is, to sail for England about the middle of August; but nothing is definitely determined. He leaves for New York to-morrow, to arrange his business affairs there for his contemplated absence.

The Navy Department has received further advice from the steamer Princeton. Chief Engineer Martin has made sundry alterations in the connexion between her fires and smoke-pipe, which, by directing a greater amount of heat upon the boilers, it is believed, will greatly increase her ability to make steam, and thus increase her speed. She will not be likely, however, to be sent on a long voyage without careful and thorough trial.

No further developments have transpired relative to the fishing negotiations. It is known that Messrs. Everett and Crampton had nearly concluded a treaty settling the difficulty over Mr. E. left the State Department. Since then some new issue is believed to have arisen, making an arrangement more difficult. I am inclined to think the British government is not so well disposed as it was formerly towards a settlement on the basis of reciprocal free trade between the United States and Canada—fearing that the relations which would be likely to grow up between our people and the colonists would tend to eventual annexation. It is an interesting fact that peace between the United States and Great Britain depends at this time almost entirely on the prudence and forbearance of our fishermen. A British fleet guards the shores of Nova Scotia, ready to pick up our fishermen if they violate the treaty of 1818, as the crown lawyers construe it, even though they keep the three marine miles from the shore, beyond which, we admit, we are ordered by that treaty, except for refreshment and refuge. Commodore Shubrick will endeavor to induce American fishermen not to provoke an armed issue. But if any one of them chooses to assert the right which the Administration declares to be his under the treaty, if, in other words, he crosses the line drawn from headland to headland, according to British construction, and if, while three marine miles or more distant from the coast, he shall be molested by any of her Majesty's cruisers, Commodore Shubrick will be compelled to defend him to the last extremity in the rights the Administration asserts for him. I am no croaker, and do not mean to be understood as prophesying trouble. I refer to the facts simply to show how thin a veil hangs between war and peace, while I still believe peace will be maintained. Advice from the Commodore will be awaited with deep interest.

Secretary Guthrie is vigorously pushing preparations for establishing the New York Assay Office. Estimates of the cost of erecting a suitable building—if that shall prove necessary—and of supplying the machinery have been made. The appropriation of \$100,000 made for the purpose during last session of Congress, it is believed, will be amply sufficient for the purpose; and the Secretary is determined to decide within a fortnight what course to take with reference to a building, and to make selection either of some building already up, or of a suitable site for the erection of one.

The Post Office Department has been negotiating with the Minister from Bremen for the reduction of the sea postage between the United States and Bremen to ten cents per half ounce. I should not be surprised if this is accomplished at an early day. And if Great Britain does not reduce her transit postage for letters to and from the Continent passing through her territory, it is not unlikely another line of steamers may be established, running from New York to Ostend, and carrying the mails at the same rate. The effect would be to draw from the Liverpool lines the great bulk of continental correspondence.

ZEKE.

SALE OF BEDFORD SPRINGS.—This eminent watering place in Pennsylvania, it appears, has been sold. A correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, in a letter dated the 25th instant, says: "Mr. Anderson, the recent proprietor, has disposed of the entire property to-day to a company of gentlemen. The estate consists of the springs, together with all the improvements and fifteen hundred acres of land. The price is one hundred and seventy thousand dollars, (\$170,000), fifty thousand in cash and the balance on time. Mr. Simon Cameron and Mr. Lowman are at the head of the purchase, and the company contemplate an outlay of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in further improvements, besides making a railroad from the Springs to connect with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads. Mr. Anderson will continue throughout the current season, and next year Bedford will be under the charge of Mr. McKibbin, of the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, who will retain the invaluable services of Mr. Allen, the present indefatigable manager of the Springs."

LONG TRAIN OF CARS.—There were counted in one train that was passing over the Hudson River Railroad on Saturday evening last, eighty-four freight cars, loaded with cattle and merchandise, and drawn by three locomotives. It was probably the longest train that ever passed over this or any other road at one time.—*Albany Journal*, 25th.

BANK ROBBERY.—The Mechanics and Traders' Bank, in Jersey City, was entered on Monday night, and robbed of \$9,000. The thieves stole the keys at the cashier's house, with which they entered the bank and plundered the vault of the above amount in bills and specie. Sheriff Mercelles had left a bundle at the bank containing \$1,200, principally in notes of the North River Bank, which the thieves also carried off.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—It is but a few days since a rumor was set afloat at Washington that Mr. Daniel, the editor of the *Washington Examiner*, was to be connected with Beverly Tucker in the management of the Democratic paper to be started as a rival to the *Union*, at the seat of Government, in the month of September next. Daniel is one of the boldest, most caustic, and vigorous writers in the country. There is no one associated with the press in Virginia that approaches him in point of facility and power. At the head of a journal at the seat of Government, he would have demolished the *Union* with great ease, and in a very short space of time. The platitudes of Nicholson would make a poor show against the trenchant, logical, and fearless articles of Daniel. The Administration would have been in a condition of great peril with Daniel for an assailant, and nothing to defend it but the proxy and awkward *Union*. The infelicity of the situation seems to have been appreciated by the premier, for the New York papers of Saturday bring news of his appointment as Chargé d'Affaires to Sardinia. We wish he would decline the bribe, as he could easily obtain a better place. If Governor Marcy is given to understand that Daniel really intends to go into the new paper, a full mission would be tendered him, if necessary to break up the arrangement. We apprehend, however, that the office will be accepted. In many respects it is the pleasantest diplomatic post which the Government has to offer. Turin is a charming place for a residence; and the duties, although important, are not onerous. Besides, Virginians are not apt to decline places of honor and emolument. To be sure, Leake refused the commissionership at the Sandwich Islands; and R. K. Meade, a member of the last Congress from Virginia—the same gentleman, by the way, who had the difficulty with William Duer, of this State, in 1850—would not accept the Sardinian mission. But they expected something better, and did not decline from any constitutional aversion to office.

THE FASTEST NATIONAL STEAMER.

In answer to the question of the *New York Herald*, "Is there a first-class steamer in our navy, even in the matter of speed?" Mr. Benjamin E. Green replies:

"I refer you to the performance of the Powhatan, of 2,300 tons, built at Gosport, Virginia. I have it from good authority that she is the staunchest, steadiest, and fastest war steamer afloat. The Powhatan made from St. Helena to the Cape of Good Hope in nine days and a quarter, against a strong sea and head wind, being four days and a half less than the Mississippi's time of making the same distance, and from here to the Cape of Good Hope in about ten days less time than the Mississippi."

"Taking into consideration the difference of model, power, and fuel consumed, the Powhatan may compare favorably with the Collins steamers, even in the matter of speed. They have about the same immersed midship section, but the Collins ships are of much better model, have 88 per cent. more power, and burn about eighty tons of coal per day where the Powhatan burns only about forty tons."

"The engines of the Powhatan were built by A. Mohaffey & Co., of the Gosport Iron Works, and have proved equal, if not superior, to any machinery heretofore produced in this country or anywhere. I learn from an authentic source that 'everything has worked well since she left, and there is little doubt that she is the fastest war-steamer afloat.'"

THE SUICIDE OF MR. GRAY AT NEW ROCHELLE.—Mr. H. B. Sears has published a card to refute the rumor that Mr. Franklin C. Gray, who recently committed suicide by throwing himself under the locomotive on the railroad at New Rochelle, was impelled to that act by a demand for bribery. That act by a demand for bribery. The first marriage of the deceased took place many years ago. The match was an unhappy one, and the wife, who was then residing in Illinois, petitioned for a divorce. The husband, who was at that time in California, did not oppose; and, in default of his appearance, the circuit court of Sangamon county, in November, 1851, dissolved the marriage, and decreed that "the said parties, with and without heirs, be freed from the obligations thereof;" and further, more, that the divorced wife should receive "the sum of \$5,000, and that her receipts for the same shall be a full and complete satisfaction for all money and in full of all other claims or demands whatsoever against said defendant on the part of said complainant, heretofore accrued or hereafter to accrue." On the 30th March, 1853, Mr. Gray married at Washington a young lady, with a full knowledge on her part of his position in regard to the former marriage, and a conviction of his perfect freedom to enter into a new alliance. Mr. Sears says that the cause of the depression of spirits which unhappily caused the commission of the fatal act, are and must remain, unknown; but his friends are under the firm conviction that religious excitement, and principally to the development of such feeling.—*N. Y. Com. Adm.*, 26th.

THE SEA SERPENT RIVALLED.—A VERITABLE SNAKE STORY.—On Friday last, a son of Mr. David R. Gates, of this city, was fishing with two or three companions in Browning pond, in the north part of Spencer, when, hearing a furious splashing in the water nearly half a mile distant, the party rowed their boat to the scene of action. On arriving near the spot, they saw to their astonishment a monster snake of a brown color, with its head, resembling the form of a person's two hands joined with the palms together, elevated a little distance above the water, and watching their approach.

Some of the incredulous ones of the party at first supposed his snakeship to be only the dry limb of a tree, although the water around him was in constant motion with what subsequently proved to be eight or ten young serpents of some three feet in length, as near as an estimate could be formed of their dimensions. The movements of the boat so frightened the old one, which fled in an opposite direction, accompanied by its whole litter of snailings. The old monster appeared to be about twelve feet in length, and performed his flight by an up and down zigzag course, a portion of the upper half of each coil appearing above the water. A sporting party of a dozen or more, from this city intend if possible to make their guns acquainted with these rivals of the sea-serpent race.—*Forester Transcript*.

GOOD WHEAT.—Godard & Hovey received and sold this morning "change the first sample of new wheat received this season. The lot comprised three hundred bushels white flint (Genesee) wheat from the county of Onondaga, and sold for \$1.32. It was a beautiful sample, very white and plump, and was bought for an eastern mill.—*[Albany (N. Y.) Journal]*, 25th.

OLD SPECIE.—The schooner Lamartine has arrived at Gardiner, Maine, on an exploring expedition into the bowels of an old Spanish ship sunk near the Island of Margarita, on the coast of Venezuela, in 1815, with a large quantity of specie on board. Some of the silver dollars brought by the Lamartine have been seen down east; they are almost black.

BREEDING FISH.—A company has been formed in London for stocking the Thames with salmon, after the mode practiced with so much success in France. We have great reason to think that the experiment of breeding fish in the rivers of this country would be attended with the best results; and now, when animal food is so extremely high, we hope the attempt will be made.

ARKANSAS MARBLE.—The Memphis *Eagle* has seen a specimen of variegated black marble, taken from the quarries of White river, in Arkansas, which, the editor says, "for beauty and fineness, we have never seen equalled, even by the Egyptian article."

DEATH OF A CASHIER.—Andrew K. Hunt, esq., assistant cashier of the Suffolk Bank in this city, died at his residence in Charlestown, this morning. His death was quite sudden, as he performed his duties at the bank as usual on Thursday last. He had been conversing with the Suffolk Bank for upwards of twenty years.—*Boston Transcript*, 25th.

From the Union of July 28.
Political Party Dislocations.
The *New York Tribune* gives the following graphic view of the new political dislocations, combinations, and conformations in several of the States. It would seem to be a gloomy picture for both of the old parties, but we see nothing in it to cause the Democracy to despair of maintaining its strength and its ascendancy. We call the attention of our Democratic friends to the views of the *Tribune*, as the best means of suggesting to them the importance of remembering that the union and strength of our party can only be insured by a faithful adherence to our cardinal principles. We present the article as the view which the leading organ of the late Scott Whig party takes of the political field, and not by way of endorsing its correctness. Wisdom may often be learned from an enemy:

From the New York Tribune.
NEW FORMATIONS.—The late Whig party of Georgia, under the lead of Messrs. Toombs, Jenkins, and others, has repudiated the distinctive Whig principles of the old Union, and united in a "Union" movement on what are termed conservative grounds. Its recent State Convention was presided over by John W. A. Sanford, a "Union Democrat," and its resolves not merely ignore protection and internal improvement as party issues, but take ground decidedly against them! In 1851 the "Union" party of Georgia supported a Democrat for Governor, with a good share of Whigs for Congress, and chose a Legislature which elected Robert Toombs (formerly Whig) United States Senator; now Cobb has sloughed off from the party which elected him, and works for the free-entrants, while the "Union" party runs a Webster Whig for Governor, and mainly Democrats for Congress.

In Missouri the State organ of the Bentonian Democracy openly exhorts every "Democrat"—that is, every Bentonian—to vote for Whigs whenever that shall be necessary to defeat a "rotten"—that is, an anti-Bentonian—Democrat. And this advice will be very generally followed.

In Wisconsin, the Whig State Convention having adjourned without nominating a ticket, the great mass of liberal, progressive, anti-run Whigs will support the ticket presented by the Free-soilers, which is composed of competent, upright, liberal advocates of the Maine law.

In Ohio, especially throughout the northern part of the State, a strong tendency to fusion is shown by the great body of the Whigs, Free-soilers, and Temperance Democrats, leaving the field to A. Q. Nickles, a "Union Democrat," and volunteer candidate. The Whigs can elect him if they try.

In Mississippi the "Compromise" feud rages fiercely. Hon. Albert G. Brown, "State Rights," is stumping the State as a candidate for United States Senator; Governor Henry S. Foote is canvassing as his antagonist. Foote went in for a "remission of the Democracy," but he can never get back to the United States Senate on that lay so he has recently issued a fresh manifesto, saying:

"I have repeatedly said, and I now emphatically repeat the declaration, that the day can never come when I shall recognise as my political associates any of that patriotic and high-spirited body of men who fought shoulder to shoulder with me in the contest of 1851, and whose noble exertions I am positively certain saved the Union from destruction. They may abandon me—if they do so I shall not complain—but I will never forsake either them or those great interests for which we have unitedly contended. As to the old issues between Whigs and Democrat, I know well that, so far as Mississippi is concerned, they are too dead to be galvanised into renewed vitality by any process known to the most expert political quacks anywhere to be found; and I shall hereafter co-operate, as I have done heretofore, most cheerfully and cordially with all good citizens, both in the State and elsewhere, who are willing to stand up, faithfully and efficiently, to the principles contained in the President's inaugural address, and the leading views set forth in Mr. Everett's celebrated letter upon our foreign relations. I recognise no political affiliation with any man or set of men, either at the North or South, who cannot stand these tests; nor do I desire either the sympathy or support of any man, whether he calls himself Democrat or Whig, who now denounces the measures of Compromise, or who refuses to endorse the President's inaugural address, and to add faithfully to every sentence, line, and word of it."

The Rochester *American*, following the lead of the *Times* of our city, kicks the dead lion protection most venomously. What if it should come to life again?

In Maine they are getting worse snarled up from day to day. The freest interest has nominated the "regular" candidate for governor, and the Maine-law Democrats do not mean to stand it. There are calls out for two or three State conventions of various sorts, and there seems little probability that any governor will be chosen by the people.

Such are but a few of the evidences of a general dislocation. We do not purpose to show what they mean, but simply what they are.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* says: "The Academy of Inscriptions has just issued the 22d quarto volume of the *Literary History of France*, a work begun by the Benedictine Monks nearly a century and a half ago, and continued by members of the Institute. This time is nearly of a thousand pages, and though the twenty-second, descends no later than the thirteenth century. The disquisitions are erudite; the selections are judicious; and the work, taken altogether, adapted to the import and scope of the title."

AN AMUSING SCENE.—This morning about half past ten o'clock, as one of the omnibuses running from the Exchange had just started on its route, two of the driver's officers, who were mounted on horses by the bride and stopped their further progress. It appeared that the officer had a